

POETRY.

HAPPY HEARTED BLIND BOY.

The following beautiful lines were written by a gentleman in Boston, and spoken by one of the pupils of the New England Institution for the blind at its late exhibition in this city. They are taken from a book called "The Harbinger."—LIBERATOR.

The bird that never tried its wing,
Can blithely hop and sweetly sing,
Though prisoned in a narrow cage,
Till his bright feathers droop with age:
So I, while never blest with sight,
Shut out from heaven's surrounding light,
Life's hours, and days, and years enjoy,
Though blind, a merry hearted boy.

The captive bird may never float
Through heaven, or pour his thrilling note
Mid shady groves, by pleasant streams,
That sparkle in the soft moonbeams;
But he may gaily flutter round,
Within his prison's scanty bound,
And give his soul to song; for he
Ne'er longs to taste sweet liberty.

Oh! may I not as happy dwell
Within my unillumined cell?
May I not leap and sing and play,
And turn my constant night to day?
I never saw the sky, the sea,
The earth was never green to me.
Then why, oh! why should I repine,
For blessings that were never mine?

Think not that blindness makes me sad,
My thoughts, like yours, are often glad.
Parents I have, who love me well;
Their different voices I can tell.
Though far and absent, I can hear,
In dreams, their music meets my ear.
Is there a star so dear above,
As the low voice of one you love?

I never saw my father's face,
Yet, on his forehead when I place
My hand, and feel the wrinkles there,
Left less by time than anxious care,
I fear the world has sighs of woe,
To kiss the brows of manhood so.
I sit upon my father's knee,
He'd love me less if I could see.

I never saw my mother smile;
Her gentle tones my heart beguile;
They fall like distant melody,
They are so mild and sweet to me.
She murmurs not—my mother dear!
Though sometimes I have kissed the tear
From her soft cheek, to tell the joy
One smiling word to give her boy.

Right merry was I every day!
Fearless to run about and play
With sisters, brothers, friends and all,
To answer to their sudden call.
To join the ring, to speed the chase,
To find each playmate's hiding place,
And pass my hand across his brow,
To tell him—I could do it now!

Yet though delightful flew the hours,
So passed in childhood's peaceful bowers,
When all were gone to school but I,
I used to sit at home and sigh;
And though I never longed to view
The earth so green, the sky so blue,
I thought I'd give the world to look
Along the pages of a book.

Now, since I've learned to read and write,
My heart is filled with new delight.
And music too; can there be found
A sight so beautiful as sound?
Tell me, kind friend, in one short word,
Am I not like that captive bird?
I live in song, in peace and joy,
Though blind, a merry hearted boy!

PEACE DEPARTMENT.

Lawfulness of War for Christians, Examined.

But some say, if these pacific principles prevail, our liberties and civil rights will be torn from us; and we shall become a prey to every invader. Surely not, unless the Lord hath forsaken the earth, and forgotten his people; for the Psalmist declares, "whose putteth his trust in the Lord shall be safe." But, from whence ariseth the dread of being destroyed by our enemies, if we do not go to war with them? Does it not indicate a disbelief in the superintendence of divine Providence? And that we place greater confidence in man for protection, than in the Supreme Almighty Governor, in whose hands are the issues of life and death? Whence cometh distrust of his providential care over us, but from a consciousness of disobedience, and consequent guilt? For God's promises are all yea and amen forever; and he has promised, "If ye walk in my statutes, and keep my commandments, I will give you peace in your land, and ye shall lie down, and none shall make you afraid." The Saviour's language is equally encouraging, "not a sparrow is forgotten before God, but even the very hairs of your heads are all numbered; fear not, therefore; ye are of more value than many sparrows." The apostle Peter's doctrine is similar, "The eyes of the Lord are over the righteous, and his ears are open to their prayers. And who is he that will harm you, if ye be followers of that which is good? But, and if ye suffer for righteousness sake, happy are you: be not afraid of their terror, neither be troubled; but sanctify the Lord God in your hearts." Will not a firm belief in these express promises, do away all distrust of Providential protection? Were the minds of mankind brought into a true Christian state, the protection of divine Providence would humbly and safely be relied upon: but while they suffer avarice, ambition, and revenge, to influence them, they will always find a pretext for war: and in these dispositions, they cannot trust divine Providence; and, indeed, they have no right to expect his protection.

A remarkable instance of the protecting care of the great Preserver of men, we are furnished with, in the injunction and promise to the Jews: "Thrice in the year shall your males appear before the Lord," (at Jerusalem.) "Neither shall any man desire your land, when ye shall go up to appear before the Lord your God thrice in the year." Which promise, Josephus the Jewish historian informs, was so punctually fulfilled, that though their enemies knew these stated times, and that their cit-

ies were defenceless, yet at these seasons, they were never invaded. "The terror of the Lord being upon the cities round about them."

A recent account of the effects of reliance on Providential protection, instead of the arm of flesh, we have in the settlement of Pennsylvania. Its first European inhabitants, were principally against fighting. They accordingly did not provide themselves with any weapons of defence, though surrounded by nations of warlike Indians, among whom they lived in harmony, during the time they had the reins of government in their hands, which was about 70 years—while the other provinces were involved in almost continual warfare with the natives.

The reply of John the Baptist to the soldiers, "do violence to no man, and be content with your wages," is sometimes advanced in support of war: but let all soldiers take this advice; "do violence to no man," and there will be an end of wars. And should it be granted (which we have no grounds for) that John tolerated war; yet this is not the point, as he was under the dispensation of the law, when to love enemies had not been taught mankind.

To be continued.

*William Penn, although made proprietor of Pennsylvania by a grant from king Charles the 2d, did not consider this a sufficient title, while the land was in possession of its native inhabitants.—He therefore, consistently with the christian's law, of "doing unto all men, as we would they should do unto us," purchased of them their right: and as he wished to extend his settlements, he continued to make purchases, and thus obtained their confidence, and sustained peace.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

From the New-York Spectator.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.

The Danish island of St. Croix has become the most popular, as it has proved the most healthy location in the West Indies, for those invalids of the Northern States who are suffering from pulmonary affections. Last winter and spring we were favored with a series of descriptive letters from that island, which attracted much attention. The consequence has been, that both the gifted writer and ourselves, have been repeatedly applied to for information upon various matters connected with health and comfort, by those who are desirous of exchanging the rigors of a northern winter for the balmy breezes of "the sweet south." In consequence of these applications, the writer of the communications referred to has prepared the following article, in the hope that it may be generally published, for the benefit of those whom it may concern:

ST. CROIX.

Messrs. Editors:—I have had repeated enquiries addressed to me, in relation to the beautiful island of St. Croix, where I passed the last winter, and from which some letters of mine were published in your valuable paper; and it has been suggested to me, that I might render a useful service by sending you another letter, giving such information as invalids, about proceeding to it for health, would generally wish to obtain. It gives me pleasure to comply with the suggestion, although I have many cares, which forbid me to give so much time to the matter, as might be desirable. I passed a delightful winter in St. Croix, and I believe few spots on the face of the earth, so easily accessible, offer so many solid advantages and comforts to the invalid. The temperature is very uniform—there are no stormy days during the winter months, and I believe there will not ordinarily occur three days from November to May, the time when invalids usually take their departure—in which the most delicate person would be prevented by the weather from taking free exercise in the open air. And then the roads, we know nothing like them in this country—so smooth—so firm. It is luxury to roll over them.—They are all macadamized, and in the towns, are kept with the utmost neatness, as in fact they are all over the island.—But I need not repeat what I wrote to you last winter; suffice it to say, that what I then wrote, is plain matter of fact. The balmy air, the rides, most agreeable from fine roads and fine scenery, and the excellent fruits, &c. of the island, make a winter's residence there, delicious—much too pleasant in the recollection to one, who has the near prospect before him of a northern winter.

Passports.—I should recommend to persons going there to take passports from the Secretary of State's office. It is not absolutely necessary; but if one wishes to visit St. Thomas, or go to any other island, it will save some expense and the trouble of taking a new passport from the police office. At West End the very obliging Judge Andersen, master of the police, will take his dollar and endorse an American passport for any person who is leaving the island. If one has no American passport, he must take out a Danish one, and pay two and a half dollars to go to St. Thomas, and on leaving the island for a foreign port, about ten.—At Bass End (Bassin,) there is not quite so much respect for the powers at Washington.

Frequently persons are inclined to visit other islands, either to the windward, by the steamers from St. Thomas, or the Spanish islands of Porto Rico and Cuba, on the way home. Passports may then become matters of more urgent necessity. Money.—Letters of credit will enable persons to provide themselves with cash at St. Croix. But in the trade with St. Croix our merchants are obliged to make the greater part of their purchases with cash; and bills on New-York are at a considerable discount—last spring not much less than ten per cent. American

half dollars are perfectly current there, as are all the silver coins in use among us, as large as a quarter.

Clothing.—The weather at St. Croix is uniform, and as warm as our ordinary summer weather; and a person in health may wear such clothes as he does here in summer; but the continued warmth opens the pores—to use a common way of speaking—and in the open West India houses it is somewhat difficult to avoid draughts. Thin flannels should therefore be worn next the skin, and the upper garments, while they should not be so thick and heavy as to heat a person, should afford a pretty good defence against sudden changes. Gentlemen on the island wear very commonly thin pantaloons, but almost always cloth coats. A linen jacket is, however, sometimes comfortable, and a frock coat of thin cassimere or merino, would be a very suitable garment for common use. Hair stocks are the most proper covering for the neck. Gentlemen are sometimes advised there to wear flannel about the neck, especially if they have bronchitis, in order to prevent sudden chills of the parts. The practice of so closely covering the throat is now condemned by our best physicians, and a common stock and flannel subject the neck to profuse perspiration—render the parts tender, and expose to colds. It is safer to discard the flannel, and leave the neck as free as may be. In a climate so uniformly warm, a northerner is liable to get into a profuse perspiration and violent heats, upon using any vigorous exercise, and these are unsafe. They will lead to colds, if they are not followed by more serious consequences. He will be frequently admonished, as I often was, while walking at my ordinary rate, not to walk too fast. These observations may serve in some manner to guide the invalid, and I am induced to touch upon this topic, because I received quite wrong impressions of what I should want, from some who had lived there in sound health.

Under this topic let me just add, that colored spectacles—green or grey—will be quite useful to defend the eyes against the excessive whiteness of the streets at the west end of the island.

Medical Advice.—It will of course be interesting to the invalid to know, that he can have excellent medical advice. There are many physicians there, who have passed through the schools of Edinburgh and Copenhagen, and are well worthy of confidence. I cannot forbear mentioning one who is remarkable, though not for that only, as being the oldest physician in the West Indies. I refer to Dr. Stedman of West-End. He has practised in the island more than fifty years, and still possesses uncommon vigor and vivacity, both intellectual and physical. We were indebted to him for much good professional advice, and for enlightening many of our evenings with his brilliant conversation, and curious anecdotes of the olden times, both of his native country, Scotland, and his adopted one, St. Croix. He was the pupil of Cullen, and the fellow student at Edinburgh with McIntosh, the late Dr. Mitchell, of your city, and many others, whose names have since been well known.

Society.—The inhabitants are very hospitable, and are disposed to be attentive to strangers. Since the island has become so much a place of resort, it is obvious that they cannot each be attentive to every body, and letters of introduction are more necessary to insure their acquaintance and attention, than formerly. Proper introductions will secure the kindest attentions—sometimes almost more than one, who has much delicacy on such points, feeling that he probably will never be able to repay, will be willing to receive. But this feeling is often greatly relieved by the very generous pleasure too apparent to be mistaken, with which they are rendered. It is proper to remark here, that his excellency the governor general is disposed to treat strangers with great courtesy, and that he is gratified by an early call. Strangers may be introduced to him at the government house, by gentlemen of the island.

Letters from Home.—Inter-course with New-York direct, and by the way of St. Thomas, is very frequent. Letters may be sent and received as often as once in ten days or a fortnight—often more frequently; and the merchants of the island, and of St. Thomas, are very obliging in receiving and forwarding letters and packages.

I believe, Messrs. Editors, that the above remarks contain answers to the most important inquiries which valetudinarians going to the West Indies would wish to make.

I will add, however, that the language spoken is English; and that there is at each end of the island an English church.

I use my former signature for the last time, and hope not much longer to be

VALETUDINARIUS.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Maine Farmer.

RAISING AND FLOURING WHEAT.

Mr. Holmes:—I find your correspondents are reviewing the wheat raising topic, and I am pleased to find them awake on the subject.

I should be glad if I could make any observations which would be beneficial to the public as it respects the culture of this grain, possibly I can. In regard to grinding or flouring I have no doubt my remarks, though perhaps not new to all, will be useful to every one, who will adopt the practice which I shall recommend.—First as to the raising. In regard to clover or sward land for a crop, I find that it ought to have some manure turned in as well as a small top dressing to ensure a good crop, such as ashes or plaster.—The slow growth of wheat on such land owing to the gradual rotting of the sod,

prevents much danger from blight or blast. The same may be said of the crop after peas. Pasture land will produce an excellent crop, if turned over with a top dressing of ashes, say five or six bushels to the acre, even if no manure is turned in, and perhaps may be the most sure method of raising wheat in this part of the country. I find by my own experience, strengthened by the observations of Dr. Bates, that on all sandy soils with gravel as a subsoil, or clay if it is five feet deep; steeped or leached ashes and clay as a manure, will ensure the crop of wheat.

Second, as to the flouring or grinding of wheat. When we have raised the wheat, we ought to be able to make the best of the article it is capable of, and I hope your readers will pardon me if I relate a few facts and give some reasons why this business should be better attended to, if we wish to compete with other wheat growing countries. It seems to be necessary to keep the mill-stones apart by the hardest corn, in order to get either fine flour or the greatest quantity. I once carried to the mill in Winthrop, one and a half bushels, and paid the miller, Mr. Stanley, for grinding it, instead of giving him the toll as usual.

After the wheat had passed through the cleanser, I scattered in three quarters of corn, as evenly as I could, and weighed the flour it made. It was allowed by all to be finer and lighter than that made from the same wheat without the corn.

It yielded 40 1-3 lbs. to the bushel.—Four bushels would have made 196 lbs. of flour and a fraction over, which would of course make a fraction over a barrel. Mr. Sanborn of Wales stood by. He had brought some very good wheat to mill, and he put in two quarts of corn to the bushel which he raised year before last. He afterwards told me that he obtained 54 lbs. to the bushel.

Try it brother Farmers, and my word for it, you will never grind, or rather flat out wheat, as you have done, and give the residue to the hogs, calling it wheat bran, when there is at least ten pounds of flour in it. I am told that at the South, it is always done, and may we not expect that one fourth at least of corn is put in, and then it is really better than when none at all is put in. I had in my bushel and a half, nine pounds and three fourths of coarse or second sort, so that in fact I had more than fifty pounds of eatable flour. My wheat was very dry, if it had for a short time been placed over some steam, so as to moisten it a little, the hull would have been less cut by the mill, and the flour would have been better.

This I am also told is sometimes practised at some flour mills. Will any farmer longer neglect to raise wheat and grind it in the best manner, and pay away all his money for flour and be in consequence as poor as a church mouse? Or will you take care of yourselves. It remains with you to say. Without economy no one can expect to have much, but with it, and a little industry, every thing.

If you neglect to raise your bread, or if you do raise a little, and give one fifth to the hogs under the name of wheat bran, at the same time extol Southern flour and prefer it to your own, merely because it is ground better and finer, you must expect yourselves and the State to lag behind the others in wealth and improvements. Our mills I believe are good, and I have ever found the miller's accommodating. Look to yourselves, brother Farmers! ELIAH WOOD. Winthrop, Aug. 1836.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATIONAL PECULIARITIES.

"I was sitting by my English companion on a sledge in front of the hotel, enjoying the sunshine, when the Diligence drove up, and six or eight young men alighted. One of them, walking up and down the road, to get the cramp of a confined seat out of his legs, addressed a remark to us in English. We had neither of us seen him before, but we exclaimed, simultaneously, as he turned away, 'that's an American.' "How did you know that he was not an Englishman?" I asked. "Because," said my friend, "he spoke to us without an introduction and without a reason, as Englishmen are not in the habit of doing, and because he ended his sentence with 'Sir,' as no Englishman does, except he is talking to an inferior, or wishes to insult you." "And how did you know it," asked he. "Partly by instinct," I answered, but more because, though a traveller, he wears a new hat that cost him ten dollars, and a new cloak that cost him fifty; (a peculiarly American extravagance;) because he made no inclination of his body either in addressing or leaving us, though his intention was to be civil; and because he used fine dictionary words to express a common idea, which by the way, too, betrays his southern breeding. And, if you want other evidence, he has just asked the gentleman near him, to ask the conductor something about his breakfast, and an American is the only man in the world that ventures to come abroad without at least French enough to keep himself from starving.—We found afterwards that our conjecture was right."—Willis.

An Irishman.—Between seven and eight years since, says the Fall River Monitor, a son of the Emerald Isle came to this town as a day laborer, where he has continued to labor from that time to the present. At no time have his wages exceeded 92 cents per day. He is now about to return to his native isle, and carries with him \$1500, the earnings of his own industry, during the time and at the price above stated.—N. Y. Obs.

Yet it is such sons of toil and frugality that some of our people are forming societies to disfranchise and degrade and drive from our shores.—N. Y. Evangelist.

YAZOO COTTON CROP.—There is not such a cotton country in the world as Yazoo. Taking all its advantages together health, soil, &c. Texas and Red River are placed in comparison with this region. It is really delightful to ride over the level country east and north of this, and view the splendid plantations now whitening with the opening crop. We have heard various estimates of the quantity of cotton which will be shipped down the Yazoo this season, and the lowest estimate made by the best judges exceed 65,000 bales, upwards of 30,000 of which go directly from this place without including the plantations on the river near this. Five years from now the Yazoo will give employment to fifty steamboats and export 2,000 bales of cotton. About 1,000 bales of the new crop have been received at this place up to the present time.—Yazoo Whig and Reg.

METEOR. A brilliant meteor was seen at Greenfield, Mass. on Sunday evening, the 23d ult., between seven and eight o'clock. It crossed the horizon in a direction from north-west, and disappeared in the south-west. It had the appearance of a ball of fire nearly as large as the sun, and left a luminous train behind it. Two or three minutes after it disappeared, a loud explosion was heard, which shook the buildings in the village. About 11 o'clock the same night there was another similar appearance and explosion. A meteor was also seen the same evening at Albany, which is represented to have appeared as large as the moon, and made a noise resembling distant thunder.

The Baltimore Gazette of Tuesday says that a dangerous and alarming disease has prevailed to a considerable extent, at Annapolis, for some days, which is feared to be the Asiatic cholera.

To the Honorable Supreme Court, next to be holden at Rutland, within and for the County of Rutland, on the first Tuesday following the fourth Tuesday of January next:

THE petition of Lemuel Davenport, of Brandon, in said County, humbly sheweth that your petitioner, on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1828, was lawfully married to Calista Church, then of said Brandon, at Ticanderoga in the county of Essex and State of New-York, by Park Freeman, Esq., then a justice of the peace in said County of Essex; and continued to live with the said Calista, in the due observance of all the marriage covenants, until the 2nd day of September A. D. 1832; when the said Calista without any just provocation, deserted your petitioner and refused to live with him, and hath ever since neglected and refused, and still doth neglect and refuse to live with your petitioner, and in violation of her marriage covenant hath been guilty of the crime of adultery. Your petitioner therefore humbly prays this Honorable Court, that the bonds of matrimony may be dissolved, and a bill of divorce granted him, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

LEMUEL DAVENPORT, By B. DAVENPORT, his Attorney. Brandon, Oct. 13, 1836.

WHEREAS, it hath been made to appear to me that the said Calista lives without the reach of legal process of this State—It is therefore ordered that the substance of the foregoing petition, and this citation, be published three weeks successively in the Vermont Telegraph, printed at Brandon, in said County of Rutland, the last of which shall be, at least six weeks before the session of said Court, to which the same is made returnable, that the said Calista may appear, if she chooses, and shew cause, if any she have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

Given under my hand at Rutland, this 13th day of Oct. 1836.

CH. K. WILLIAMS, Chief Justice Supreme Court.

WOOL-CARDING NOTICE.

In consequence of the failure, on the part of Mr Ordway, to perform his part of the contract relating to the partnership of H. L. Ordway & Co. we hereby declare said firm to be dissolved, and all payments must hereafter be made to us, as we have the books for collection.

We give further notice that Heman Henry is no longer an Agent for the firm of Nathan Carr & Co., and that payments hereafter for work done by that company must be paid to us also.

C. W. & J. A. CONANT. Brandon, Sept. 20, 1836.

VEGETABLE BALSAMIC ELIXIR,

PREPARED BY N. H. DOWNS. FOR coughs, colds, consumption, catarrh, croup, asthma, whooping cough, lung fever, and all other diseases of the head, chest and lungs.

Pamphlets containing a history of the medicine, with numerous and respectable certificates and ample directions and much other information, accompany each bottle and can be had at any of the agencies gratis.

Sold by special appointment by HENRY WHEELLOCK, Brandon; Also by Boynton & Austin, Orwell; H. Simonds, Pittsford; B. F. Haskell, Cornwall; Haskell & Wicker, North Ferrisburgh; E. H. Aiken, Benson; S. H. Barnes, Charlotte; And by most other respectable druggists in the State.

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CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber about the first of September last, a small two year old Steer. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take it away.

JOHN DOW. Brandon, Nov. 2, 1836.

PIG IRON.

FOR sale by C. W. & J. A. CONANT, one hundred tons Pig and Scrap Iron of superior quality. July 5th, 1836.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undersigned respectfully invites the attention of those gentlemen and ladies who are admirers of taste and fashion, and at the same time studios of economy, to his well selected stock of Goods: consisting of Broadcloths; plain, striped and plaid Cassimeres; Satinets; Moleskins; plain and figured Merinos; Circassians; Camlets; Plaids; Prussians; Thibet, Merino, and Silk Shawls; Calicoes; Silks; Muslins; Laces; Cambrays; brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirts; Flannels; Gingham; cotton, gingham and silk Cravats; Stocks; Shoes; ladies' kid, lined and fur Gloves; silk plush Bonnets; Cloke Trimmings; dress Hdkfs; cotton and worsted Hose, &c. &c.

Also, Crockery; Hardware; a full assortment of Groceries; and in fact nearly all things called for in a country store.—He will also say that his hopes of obtaining the patronage of the public are founded on the principle by which he is determined to carry on his business, viz: by supplying Goods of the best quality, to produce style of the first class, and to content himself with moderate profits, which he conceives to be the best means of meeting the competition of the present day, and the only plan that can give ultimate satisfaction to his customers. He also wishes it to be understood that every attention will be paid to those examining his stock, and that the lowest prices will be named, and such as he trusts will satisfy those favoring his call.

Respectfully, T. S. ELDRIDGE.

Panton, Oct. 26, 1836. 6:4w

HOUSE TO LET.

NEAR the Seminary, in this village, well situated for a boarding house. Inquire of the subscribers.

JOHN CONANT, WILLARD KIMBALL. Brandon, Nov. 1st, 1836. 6

STATE OF VERMONT, DISTRICT OF RUTLAND.

THE Honorable the Probate Court for the District of Rutland, to all persons concerned in the estate of PRINCE SOPER, late of Brandon, in said district, deceased.

On application of William Arnold, administrator of the estate of the said deceased, it is ordered and decreed, that all persons having demands against said estate, exhibit the same to the said administrator for settlement, on or before the fifth day of September next, otherwise they shall be forever barred. And it is further ordered that notice thereof be given to all concerned, by publishing this decree three weeks successively in the Vermont Telegraph, printed at Brandon, and by posting the same at four public places within the county of Rutland, to wit: at Birchard's, Barker's and Cowan's taverns and Jackson & Ketcham's store in said Brandon, within sixty days after the making of this decree. Given in Probate Court, at Rutland, in said district, this fifth day of September, A. D. 1836.

6 F. W. HOPKINS, Register.

To the Honorable Supreme Court, next to be holden at Rutland, within and for the County of Rutland, on the first Tuesday following the fourth Tuesday of January next:

THE petition of Lucy Hebard, of Brandon, in said County of Rutland, humbly sheweth, that on the 27th day of June, A. D. 1830, at Brandon aforesaid, she was lawfully married to Abel Hebard, then of Hancock, in the County of Addison, by the Rev. William Hutchinson, minister of the gospel, and that she continued to live with the said Abel in the due observance of all the marriage covenants, until the tenth day of July, 1835; when the said Abel wholly deserted your petitioner, and treated her with intolerable severity, and hath ever since neglected to furnish her with any of the necessities of life; and in violation of his marriage covenant hath been guilty of the crime of adultery. Your petitioner therefore prays, that the bonds of matrimony between her and the said Abel may be dissolved, and a bill of divorce granted her; and that such portion of said Abel's estate may be assigned and decreed to her, as to this Honorable Court shall appear reasonable; and as in duty bound will ever pray.

Dated at Brandon, this 31st day of October, 1836.

LUCY HEBARD, By B. DAVENPORT, her Attorney.

WHEREAS, it hath been made to appear to me that the above named Abel Hebard lives without the reach of legal process of this State; It is therefore ordered that the substance of the foregoing petition, and this citation, be published three weeks successively in the Vermont Telegraph, printed at Brandon, in Rutland County, the last of which shall be at least six weeks before the session of said Court, to which the same is made returnable; that the said Abel may appear and shew cause, if any he have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

Given under my hand at Rutland, this 31st day of October, A. D. 1836.

CH. K. WILLIAMS, Chief Justice Supreme Court.

NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—Whereas, my wife Betsey has left my bed and board without cause or provocation, this is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

ALLEN MANLY. Brandon, Nov. 7, 1836.

JOB PRINTING.

ALL kinds of Job Printing neatly executed at this office.